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FOR PRESIDENT,

BENJAMIN HARRISON, of Indiana.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM REID, of New York.

The latest reports from New York indicate

that the Cleveland race-track is

not kite-shaped.

There is harmony all along the Re-

publican line, and General Activity is

commander-in-chief.

EVERYBODY who has an idea of the

Democratic situation in New York knows

the full meaning of the phrase "A Peck

of trouble."

The Cleveland organs in New York

are yet frothing at the mouth over

the report of Labor Commissioner Peck,

which knocks out the free-trade theory.

A FREE-TRADE exchange says that

Peck's labor report is a protective tariff

argument. Right for once; so is every

busy factory and the rising walls of ev-

ery new industry.

It is not believed that Mr. Cleveland

will call Labor Commissioner Peck to

his assistance in preparing his letter of

acceptance, although he first appointed

Peck to office and once considered him

a friend.

The Democratic standard of honesty

is disclosed anew in the anger shown by

the organs because an official report

made by a Democrat was not "doctored"

to suit Democratic needs. Non-partisan

honesty is beyond their comprehension.

The twenty days' quarantine will

cause inconvenience to numbers of ex-

cellent Americans who have been spend-

ing the summer abroad, but the incon-

venience of the few cannot be consid-

ered in providing for the safety of the

many.

The reduced price of outery incident

to the transfer of production to this

country by the McKinley law is not re-

sponsible for the double-edged specimen

of cutting utensil which so many Demo-

crats in New York are carrying on their

persons.

"KEEP the force bill to the front" is

the cry of alarmed Democratic organs.

But the force bill won't stay at the front

while Democratic statisticians continue

to bowl it down with arguments show-

ing what a beneficent measure the Mc-

Kinley bill is.

The Seventh congressional district

needs a man in the House of Repre-

sentatives who will consult men who are

interested in the growing industries of

this district, and not one like Mr. By-

num, who sees no one when here except

a few Democratic wire-pullers.

THERE is waiting all along the Demo-

cratic line because Labor Commissioner

Peck did not juggle his figures or with-

hold his report until after election. Your

"regular" Democrat cannot understand

how a man can tell a truth that is

unfavorable to his party and yet be a

Democrat.

DAVID A. WELLS, of Connecticut, a

long-time revenue reformer and a sup-

porter of Mr. Cleveland because he is a

free-trader, in an article in the Forum

declares that "the only mistake which

the framers of the Chicago platform

made was that they did not go far

enough in their declaration of princi-

ples." Great Scott! what would he

have? Does he favor the placing of a

bounty on foreign manufactures to

enable foreign competitors to wipe out

American production?

THE President has probably done all

that he has the power to do in ordering

a twenty days' quarantine against all

vessels from foreign ports. It might be

well in this emergency if authority to

shut off immigration entirely were vest-

ed in him, but notwithstanding the as-

sertions of some overly excited persons,

this is not the case. Only Congress can

do that, and whether Congress, with

Holman in it, would do it or not is

such a doubtful problem that only the

gravest conditions would warrant the

calling of an extra session.

A FEW days since the Indianapolis

News published a detailed history of the

growth of the State debt under the

Democratic regime. If the News had

consulted the report of the State Auditor

for the last fiscal year it would have

found that among the receipts of the

Indiana treasury was the sum of \$719,

144.03 received from the United States

as a refund of the direct tax paid during

the war. But for this timely refund the

State authorities would have been com-

tracting much debt several years since. If Mr. Cleveland had been re-elected in 1888 no refund bill would have become a law, and Indiana's debt would have been \$700,000 more to-day than it is. From the appearance of such discreditable financiering President Harrison and a Republican Congress saved the Indiana Democracy.

THE CHOLERA QUARANTINE.

Just now there is much alarm about the cholera, and under its influence people are demanding extraordinary action upon the part of the President and other authorities. An influential exchange telegraphs an opinion that the President should at once prohibit immigrants coming to this country. There is every reason to believe that the President has no such authority. Another strong newspaper calls upon the President to assemble Congress, but as that cannot be done in less than ten days, and as the chances are that scarcely a quorum would respond, and that two or three days would elapse before a bill could be passed prohibiting immigration, it must be very evident that a great risk would be run, if the danger is as great as many assume, during the interval between the calling of Congress and its action. The President and his advisers have decided upon the quarantining for twenty days of all ships from Europe bringing immigrants. No ship-owners will take a cargo of immigrants from any infected port when they are sure that on the arrival of the ship at any American port it will be detained in quarantine with its load of immigrants, for the reason that, if no disease developed, it would be an expensive business to maintain shiploads of people for three weeks. If, later on, it shall appear that an entire prohibition of immigration shall be necessary, Congress can be assembled. There is good reason, however, to believe that the precautions which have been taken will keep the scourge from our shores. In the meantime people who are now excited or possibly alarmed will act wisely if they will see to it that all special invitations to cholera and other fatal diseases are withdrawn by thoroughly cleansing their premises.

TWO FAVORED CORPORATIONS.

The tax upon the property of the Citizens' Street-railway Company, of which Mr. Frenzel is president, within the limits of the city, for the years 1890 and 1891, and covering the same property, was, as has been previously stated, and as it appears by a slip prepared by a clerk in the auditor's office, \$15,172.71 in 1890 and \$15,331.65 in 1891. That is, while the taxes of the owners of homes and of rental property were increased from 20 to 75 per cent., and in some instances 100 per cent., the tax of this great corporation, on the same property it held both years, has been reduced \$106.94. Another corporation of which Mr. Frenzel is president is the Consumers' Gas Trust. In 1890 that corporation, within the limits of the city, was taxed \$8,849.30, but in 1891, when the property of the patrons of this corporation was being taxed from 20 to 75 per cent., more, that of the corporation itself was taxed \$8,364.51, or \$484.79, or 12 per cent. less than in 1890. Two such notable instances of favoritism toward corporations controlled by Mr. Frenzel will lead the average tax-payer to conclude that it is an excellent thing for tax-paying corporations to have that potent and front-rank Democratic leader for president. This fact will not be passed over by railroad and other corporations, and consequently one should not be surprised to see a long list of corporations having John P. Frenzel for their president in the hope of receiving corresponding favors at the hands of the Democratic assessor and other officials who manipulate the assessment of property in Marion county. Never in this city did one man so completely have county and municipal Democratic officials under his thumb as Mr. Frenzel. It would not be so objectionable if no other parties were injured, but in this case other tax-payers are compelled to take up the burden which Mr. Frenzel shifts from his two favored corporations.

The Columbus Republican of Wednesday contained a long communication from Hon. Joseph I. Irwin, of that city, in which he gave an interesting account of his fruitless attempts to bring the Democratic organ to book in regard to its general statement that the McKinley law has increased prices to the consumer. Calling attention to the oft-repeated statement of the Columbus Herald that "the people are tired of paying from 50 to 100 per cent. more for their clothing than is necessary," Mr. Irwin offered to pay to the county treasurer, for the use of the Orphans' Home in that county, \$100, if the editor of the Herald could name more articles the price of which has been increased since the McKinley law went into effect than Mr. Irwin could name the prices of which are less, upon the condition that the editor would give the institution a like sum. The Democratic organ declined on the ground that its editor had conscientious scruples against betting and gambling.

The editor of a Hornellville, N. Y., paper produces a letter written by Labor Commissioner Peck last May, in which that gentleman boasts that his forthcoming report will cause protectionists to stand from under, and that it will furnish a complete refutation of all the protective arguments in regard to the McKinley law. The returns had not all come in when this letter was written, and the report was a very different sort of document from the one promised. This circumstance, however, does not placate the Cleveland managers. They think Peck should have produced the figures he expected, any way.

The People's party in Wabash county last spring nominated Mr. Jesse Jones for county commissioner. Since that time the Democratic managers have sought Mr. Jones to accept their nomination, but he has told them with emphasis that they must not put his name on their ticket. Nevertheless, in spite

of his refusal, the Democratic county convention nominated Mr. Jones, who is angry and declares that under no circumstances can his name go on the Democratic ticket. This is doubtless the first instance on record where the managers of one party have attempted to force a member of another party to be its candidate. The best thing Mr. Jones can do is to decline the People's nomination and vote the Republican ticket.

CHAIRMAN HARRITY is confronted with a delicate problem of a social nature. Since the Peck labor report fell into the Democratic midst with its dull thud, it has been urged upon Mr. Cleveland as an imperative necessity that he invite Mr. Hill to Gray Gables and make an effort to moderate the Senator's animosity. It is understood that Mr. Cleveland will send the invitation on condition that he knows beforehand that it will be accepted. How to find out in advance what Hill will do is what bothers Harrity. There is a fear that that gentleman may stand on his dignity and refuse to signify his intentions until after he gets the invitation, and even floor manager Whitney is afraid to approach him on the subject.

The first political speech Abraham Lincoln made was in 1832, after he had been nominated for the Illinois Legislature. Here it is: "Gentlemen, Fellow-citizens—I presume you know who I am. I am humble Abraham Lincoln. I have been solicited by many friends to become a candidate for the Legislature. My politics can be briefly stated. I am in favor of the internal improvement system and a high protective tariff. These are my sentiments and political principles. If elected, I shall be thankful; if not, it will be all the same."

Mr. Lincoln's views regarding a protective tariff did not change in after years because he had the gift of statesmanship.

Last Tuesday is spoken of as "wash day" at Ocean Grove, perhaps because so many sinners had their sins washed away, five thousand of them being on their knees and weeping at once under the ministrations of an emotional exhorter. The summer revival is apparently as effective as the winter variety, the right conditions being given.

The sending of a tug-boat of reporters to the infected ship in New York harbor is pushing sensational journalism too far. Manufacturing foreign interviews in New York is bad enough, but actually running the risk of bringing cholera into a great city should take rank as a crime.

Don't fall on your knees and pray to be preserved from the cholera until after you have cleaned up your back yard and looked to see that the plumbing in the house is all right.

THE STATE PRESS.

MR. BYNUM imagines that he wants to discuss the tariff issue with Governor McKinley. His friends should instantly dissuade him from any reckless monkeying with the Republican buzz-saw.—Fort Wayne Press.

Twelve hundred dollars a year in interest to all it takes for the Democrats to show the fine workings of the new tax law in Wells county. Pretty fair price tax-payers have to pay to make a showing for the law, isn't it?—Bluffton Chronicle.

There never was such a spirit of enthusiasm among Republicans, as evidenced by their calls for Republican meetings. It was intended and desired to have speaking in every township, but the lack of speakers compelled the organization to limit the rallies to be held in all parts of the county as the campaign progresses.—Washington Gazette.

The Sun says that in consequence of the McKinley law the Democrats are unable to buy tin torches for less than \$2.50 apiece, the same torch four years ago costing \$1.50. The Sun is not posted as to the price of torches. The Republican committee will agree to supply our Democratic friends with all the torches they want for \$1.25 each and still have a margin of profit left to help pay our campaign expenses.—Vincennes Commercial.

Make a Practice of It.

Monticello Herald.

George Perrigo, comes to the front with a corrugated hen's egg, a perfect imitation of a lemon except in color. He says he has created a new method of making a practice of laying these wrinkled eggs.

Gentle Hint.

Newport Hooker.

Instead of "filling up" the newspaper men in the usual way, ex-Senator Platt recently filled a lot of them up with a good dinner. There are men around here who might profitably follow his example.

Wants to Know.

Frankfort News.

If the tariff is unconstitutional, as the national Democratic platform declares it to be, why didn't that 140 Democratic Congress take steps to repeal the law? Was that distinguished body waiting for Labor Commissioner Peck's report?

Not Hunting Small Game.

Lafayette Courier.

It is not at all likely that Governor McKinley will give anything more than a courteously formal refusal to the proposition to enter into a tariff debate with Congress. He owns and operates a tin mill and is not looking for that kind of game. He is loaded for bear.

Brookshire's Little Difficulty.

Brookshire is now trying to explain his vote for free wool. We reckon he'll have lots of fun proving to the good old farmers of this district that free wool would be a good thing for them. With free wool they would have this year received 14 cents per pound instead of 28.

Suggestion to Bynum's Friends.

Kokomo Gazette-Tribune.

Some discreet friend of his might do him a favor by putting him in correspondence with ex-Governor Campbell, an incomparably bigger Democrat of Ohio, who knows something about how it feels to be done up in joint debate with McKinley and then overwhelmed by an adverse majority of 25,000 at the polls.

Complimentary to B. H.

Delphi Journal.

Bynum has been in Congress eight years, has drawn \$40,000 from Uncle Sam, and he ought to have been ousted long ago for obtaining money under false pretenses. Bynum is a regular bawler and brawler. He can be more different kinds of a demagogue than any man in the entire country, not excepting his own. And this is saying a great deal; and Bynum is young yet, too.

Red-Rock Truth.

Elkhart Review.

There is not a laboring man in Elkhart, employed in a protected industry, who is not directly benefited by the McKinley law. There is not a laborer in Elkhart, employed in the unprotected industries, who is not benefited by the prosperity that follows protection. There is not a business man, or a land-owner, or a member of the building and loan association, who is not the more prosperous because protection has fostered industries and encouraged manufactures. No reasonable man doubts this. No one but a partisan, blinded by prejudice and desire for office, dares deny it.

THE POLITICAL CONDITIONS

Chairman Gowdy, of the State Committee, Discusses the Different Phases.

Campaign Clubs Feigning in Every County and Township in the State—Big Elwood Opening and Demonstration.

Republican State Candidates Express Confidence in Coming Success.

From Now On Their Time Will Be Controlled by the State Committee—Primaries and Delegates—Political Notes.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

State Ticket.
For Governor, J. A. J. CASE.
For Lieutenant-Governor, THEODORE SHOCKNEY.
For Secretary of State, AARON JONES.
For Auditor of State, JOHN W. COONS.
For Treasurer of State, FREDERICK J. SCHOLZ.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction, JAMES H. HENRY.
For Reporter of Supreme Court, GEORGE P. HAYWOOD.
For Attorney-General, JOSEPH D. FERRALL.
For State Statistician, SIMON J. THOMPSON.
For Judges of Supreme Court, SECOND DISTRICT—JOHN D. MILLER, THIRD DISTRICT—BYRON K. ELLIOTT, FIFTH DISTRICT—ROBERT W. MCBRIDE.
For Judges of Appellate Court, FIRST DISTRICT—ADEL G. CAVINS, SECOND DISTRICT—CHARLES S. BAKER, THIRD DISTRICT—JAMES S. BLACK, FOURTH DISTRICT—HENRY C. FOX, FIFTH DISTRICT—EDGAR D. CRUMPACKER.
For Congress—Seventh District, CHARLES L. HENRY.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

Chairman Gowdy Discusses It in All Its Phases—Why Victory Is Sure.

To-morrow begins the clash of politics. In every county and in almost every township the Republican campaign of education will begin, with the stump orator for instructor. In speaking of the event, Chairman Gowdy, of the Republican State central committee, said yesterday:

"There seems to be a general acceptance among the people that the Republican party has the advantage in sound argument and supporting facts in this campaign. It can be felt in the air and everybody is talking of it."

"You think, then, the chances favorable for Republican success?" queried a Journal reporter.

"Undoubtedly, and decidedly favorable. In our committee work we find the Republicans everywhere in the State willing to organize for effective work in the campaign. Always, when organized, the Republican party has been successful. The feeling that such is the state of affairs is inspiring our voters to action on the line of extended and manful organization. During the next twenty days we expect to see clubs organized in every county and township not already organized. The formal opening of the campaign to-morrow, at county-seat, is to be followed next week with township and precinct meetings, and a general meeting of the American tin-plate works. Major McKinley, Governor of Ohio, will be present and will make an address. Governor Fifer of Illinois, Governor Chase of New York, and Hon. Whitelaw Reid has been invited to be present."

"Why is the State campaign opened at a place so little known as Elwood?"

"Because of its great and growing manufacturing interests, and more especially on account of the location of the American tin-plate works. It occurred to us that by opening this magnificent plant by a Republican demonstration, a fact of great importance to the prosperity of the State, and especially to the wage-workers, would be emphasized as in no other way. A desire to give the people of the State and Nation an object lesson in the beneficent results of Republican legislation. There are some people in Indiana who do not believe that tin-plate can be or is manufactured in America. This class of citizens, of course, is composed of Democrats. They have been taught, from the stump and through the Democratic press, that tin-plate cannot be manufactured in America, and the demonstration at Elwood on the 15th will, we think, demonstrate to everybody, regardless of party belief, that this useful article not only can be made in America, but can be made in Indiana in a better grade of goods and at a cheaper price than elsewhere. We have paid for the foreign article previous to the passage of the McKinley law. We therefore invite all our political adversaries as well as our friends to join with us in celebration of the great event, and witness in person the actual workings of the mill."

"What benefits to Indiana accrue from this cause?"

"The law, by encouraging industry, and investment, has caused the expenditure of a very large amount of capital in Indiana. Large towns and cities have sprung up in the West by reason of these factories in which millions of dollars are represented. This state of things demonstrates fully that the McKinley law has been beneficial to the American people, as well as to the wage-earner and the manufacturer, for the reason that better wages are paid than in any other country, and a rich and convenient market created. These factories stimulate the demand for labor and absorb the surplus of labor, although abnormally increased by the vast immigration from other countries. If it were not for the manufacturing interests of America the ranks of labor would be glutted to stagnation."

VERY FEW IDLE MEN.

"But there was never a time in the history of Indiana when there were as few idle men as now. All classes of laboring men have employment at good wages. We expect the Elwood meeting to demonstrate this fact fully. The impressions upon voters by Major McKinley's speech and by the sights of the manufacturing establishments, due to the McKinley law, will certainly produce good results in the campaign. The State has already profited because of the increased population of its cities and towns."

"Do you anticipate Republican gains from this cause?"

"Most certainly. The Republican party will be largely benefited by the increase of population by reason of the new industries. A large number of the employers and employees are from the Ohio and Pennsylvania manufacturing districts, which are heavily Republican."

"Do you anticipate a great attendance at Elwood?"

"We have arranged for an active speaking tour in every county, and will have foreign, State and local speakers. We expect to have as many foreign speakers as have ever visited the State in former cam-

paigns. Our State and local speakers are in better condition for an active canvass than before. The Republican party of Indiana and the Nation has nothing to apologize for, and speakers can be found in every county and township. The Democrats are on the defensive. Their public men are apologizing in almost every instance for the acts of their party. During the campaign of 1890 the prominent Democratic speakers promised the people that if given power the party would enact a free-trade silver law, would repeal what they called the "infamous McKinley act" and would cut down the appropriations. They have failed, as every voter knows, in every particular. Now they are having to-day to explain why they did not pass a free silver-coinage act, why they did not repeal the McKinley law, and why they did not cut down the appropriations. They are having to-day to explain why they did not pass a free silver-coinage act, why they did not repeal the McKinley law, and why they did not cut down the appropriations. They are having to-day to explain why they did not pass a free silver-coinage act, why they did not repeal the McKinley law, and why they did not cut down the appropriations. They are having to-day to explain why they did not pass a free silver-coinage act, why they did not repeal the McKinley law, and why they did not cut down